NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

Rev. Dr. Storrs.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON M. DE MALLEVILLE'S MOTION-THE GOV-ERNMENT REQUIRES THAT CONSTITUTIONAL MEA-SURES BE PASSED BEFORE APPEALING TO THE COUNTRY-THE MOTION TO DISSOLVE DEFEATED BY FORTY-TWO MAJORITY.
PARIS, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

In the Assembly to-day the debate on the motions for dissolution, adjourned from Monday, was re-

M. Depeyre opposed the dissolution of the As sembly. He alleged that the motions were made in revenge for the votes by which the Republic and the plebiscite had been rejected.

M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior, also spoke against dissolution. He reminded the Assembly that by the law of March, 1873, it was pledged to vote constitutional laws before it dissolved. When the President's powers are organized the Deputies could appeal to their constituents

without endangering public order. M. Duval and others supported the motions, arguing that the uneasiness caused by the present un settled condition of affairs paralyzed trade, and the only remedy was in an appeal to the people. A vote was taken, and M. Leon de Malleville's

The similar motion offered by M. Duval was then

THE CARLIST WAR IN SPAIN.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE SPANISH COAST-THE PORTUGUESE INTENT ON MAINTAINING NEUTRALITY.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 29, 1874. The Provincial Correspondence expresses the hope that the visit of the German squadron to the coast of Spain will effect a happy change in Spanish affairs. The North German Gazette states that the squadror will leave British waters about the beginning of August for its new station on the coast of Spain. Lisbon, Wednesday, July 29, 1874.

The Portuguese authorities have taken active measures to prevent violation of the frontier by

REPORTED JOINT INTERVENTION OF ENGLAND, GER Paris, Wednesday, July 29, 1974.

Le Temps states that England, Germany, and Italy have agreed to establish a joint surveillance over the Spanish frontiers.

The Vienna journals say Austria has received a circular note from Germany urging the Great Powers to combine to prevent the continuance of the Carlist atrocities in Spain, and has given a favorable reply.

The Morning Post asserts that Germany will pro pose in the Brussels Congress the recognition of the present Government of Spain.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BACK-DOWN ON THE PUBLIC WOR SHIP RILL-THE OPPOSITION DISHEARTENED-M ROCHEFORT IN LONDON-THE WOMEN'S SUF-PRAGE BILL SHELVED-A SPECULATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT UNSEATED.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, July 18. - One more such week as this and people will begin to call Mr. Gladstone impracticable. The sequel to the story, of which I related the first two chapters in two preceding letters, is a very damaging one to a candidate, as Mr. Disraeli called him, for the office of Prime Minister. After the House had read the Public Worsbip bill a second time, without a division, on Wednesday, there was great curiosity to know what Mr. Gladstone would do about his Six Resolutions. There were those who thought he would accept Mr. Disraeli's challenge, adhere to his Resolutions, make a great speech, and go down with his flag flying. There were others who thought his sense of what was due to his party would lead him to withdraw the Resolutions, after such an explanation as should justify himself before the country, and dispel the gloss which Mr. Disraeli had engrafted on them. To experienced politicians it seemed that either of these two co adopted, and that the latter offered Mr. Gladstone the best chance of retrieving in some measure the ground which his rival's successful strategy had won away from him. But Mr. Gladstone took neither. He withdrew his Resolutions, which was probably wise, but he withdrew them in a few colorles words which left upon men's minds the effect of a surrender at discretion. This was on Thursday. On Friday the bill was again to come on in Committee. and Mr. Gladstone's friends supposed he would then make the speech on which they counted. Again be disappointed them. He allowed the debate of Friday to begin and end, and he took no other part in it than to discuss briefly two or three matters of

I do not use too strong a word when I say that the effect of all this has been to produce in the minds of Mr. Gladstone's friends a feeling of mortification. All of them, or the most trusted of them, who had discussed this matter with him, had advised him to withdraw his Resolutions and to make a full statement in doing so of his reasons for first presenting them, and his reasons for now abandoning them; to take, that is, the second of the courses above men tiened. He was at first extremely reluctant to withdraw the Resolutions. He maintained that they bere no such meaning, and had no such purpose as Mr. Disraeli said. To the argument pressed on him continuously that his adherence to them would seriously injure himself and his supporters. remained insensible or indifferent. did not care, said one of his friends. how much he and we might lose in mere pestion. His friend really meant, I think, that he did not see how much : but he was too polite to express himself in that manner. It was only when Mr. Gladstone was told that perseverance with the Resolutions would obstruct the adoption of many amendments to the bill which he thought desirable improvements in the procedure it is to es tablish that he finally consented to retreat It did not, I think, occur to the friends with whom he advised that he would retire without a full defense of himself and his policy. Nobody ever supposed Mr. Gladstone capable of foregoing a fair opportunity for a speech; stall less of requiring to be urged to make one. They were, as I understood, surprised at his giving notice on Thursday of his intention to take his Resolutions out of the way. But they then assumed that he would make his speech last night-Friday. I asked one of them yesterday morning, who had good reason to know, whether it was certain that Mr. Gladstone would speak, and he replied that he could not conceive his not speaking; that silence in such circum stances would be a fresh disaster, and that Mr. Gladstone knew how eagerly his supporters were waiting to hear him put himself right before the country. When they found he was not going to, their feeling must have been one of blank stupor, succeeded, I imagine, by something like wrath.

For the present, therefore, Mr. Gladstone is in the position of a man who has provoked a contest and would not fight it out when he found the other side ready. Or perhaps still more nearly in Lord John Russell's attitude on the famous occasion when he figured as the small boy who chalked " No Popery" on the wall and rantaway. He brought in Resolutions which the Prime Minister of England said meant abolition of the State Church, and must, therefore be discussed, and for the discussion of which the Prime Minister fixed a day, with such solemnity as is usual when Want of Confidence is moved and the existence of a Ministry is at stake.

The existence of the Ministry was not at stake, but, it may almost be said, the existence of the Opposition was, had not the Opposition thrown over its Leader In that position, challenged by his rival, misrepresented, as he asserts, before Parliament and the People, deserted by his followers, Mr. Gladstone, for whom heretofore no occasion has been too inopportune, no topic too trivial to engage attention and insure a speech, is silent. He cannot find words with which to repel his enemies or to soothe his friends, and he can hardly be surprised if the one

are jubilant and the other distressed. M. Rochefort's work in London is going on at a good pace. If you visit him at his hotel you are likely to find him surrounded by four or five secretaries, all as busy as himself. It is not difficult to guess the intended destination of his writings, but of the means by which they are to reach it it may not be prudent to say much just vet. I quote from The Examiner of to-day a paragraph giving some account of what Rochefort is doing; extremely noticeable as appearing in an English journal and not

If M. Henri Rochefort's tribulations have altered his

health, it is evident that prison and transportation have in no wise impaired his powers as a satirist. M. Rochefort issued a fortnight ago his first installment, in French and English, of the chronicle of events he intends reviewing since 1869; and his systematic detractors will be sur prised at the extreme moderation of his views. motion for dissolution was defeated by 332 Yeas to epigrams are none the less brilliant and biting, and they are couched in that fulmitable style which was the chief cause of M. Rochefort's success. M. Rochefort is mild on the faithless friends of his own party, and of his own sufferings he merely says that it is befitting to retain a "The reason of these misfortunes," he adds, "is that in France, after the crime of being wrong, none is more severely visited than that of being right." In the midst of the humorous offshoots of fantasy in which M. Rochefort indulges, one finds remarks of profound logic. "I am told," he writes, "that France is protected by a loyal sword. The question is whether this sword does not shut up in the handle : in which case it would be insufficiently loyal. . . . In my sense loyalty consists, for a Republican, in not receiving a ministerial portfolio from the hands of a monarch, and for a monarchist in not accepting power from the hands of the Republic. Either Marshal Mac-Mahon intends to preserve it, and in that case he is wanting in loyalty towards his friends, his past career, and himself-or he contemplates destroying it, and then he is wanting in lovalty to the Government he presides I have seen transported men die of scurvy, convicts expire under the rod, and having entered into no engagement that obliges me to conceal anything whatsoever, I retain the faculty of speaking out everything. After the deluge of clamors which submerged me I can defy all showers. The bronze wherewith I am cuirassed would suffice to reconstruct several Vendôme columns. I therefore begin, were even the Bonapartist sheets to go on indignantly styling me 'The Fugitive of Nouméa,' an appellation which appears to me at least as honorable as that of 'The Pugitive of Sedan.' The millennium has been put off another year. Worthy Mr. Forsyth, who delorously explained to

his clients at a meeting a fortnight ago the misfortunes he had endured with the Women's Suffrage bill, and his still surviving hopes, has at last had to withdraw it. Mr. Forsyth, being a new and perhaps rather simple member, was not quite the best man to have charge of a measure which was sure to be contested at every stage. He early found himself in the hands of the Philistines. It is not easy for the oldest stager to get a day for a private bill, and a vote on it. Mr. Forsyth found some of the ways of the House very dark. I must not say that anybody plays tricks there, but if they did they were not vain in this case. It was pitiful to hear how many times Mr. Forsyth thought he had got a chance for his bill, and how many times he found it was the bill of some smarter, or more zealous, champion of ome other idea which came on instead. The most that could be done now was to drop a tear over th measure of this session and promise to bring in another one next. Which Mr. Forsyth did on The House of Commons is poorer by the loss of

ne of its richest members. Mr. Albert Grant has

been unseated at Kidderminster. When Mr. Albert

Grant gave Leicester Square to London, how little did we think that his taste for munificence had been cultivated before that in a Parliamentary borough to an extent that was to bring him into difficulties. You may not care much about Leicester Square, nor thy you should be concerned about the fortunes of the ex-member for Kidderminster. To some of its greatest benefactors, the world in general and Republics in particular are proverbially ungrateful. But I feel sure of rousing a lively interest when 1 remind you that it was Mr. Albert Grant who conferred the Emma Mine on the British public, and who was, as its promoter, the humble instrument of transferring a good deal of British money into American pockets. He has another claim on our gratitude in connection with the same transaction. It was to Mr. Albert Grant that we were indebted for having made our present Minister so widely known in England through the medium of the public press. The fact that the portion of the press employed for this purpose was, as a rule, its advertising columns, ought to enhance our gratitude. Advertisements have to be paid for. and I never heard anybody doubt that the advertisements of the Emma Mine, and of Gen. Schenck is trustee and director of the same, were paid for at full rates. We have cause to keep these services in mind, for, although it is some time since they were performed, there are a good many people over here who still refer to them sometimes. It was only the other day I heard of a man in good position, but not of great fortune, who had an interest in the Emma Mine. He naturally had confidence in an enterprise brought out under the guarantee of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James. It ought to be gratifying to us to have inspired, in the person of our representative, such confidence. This gentleman put in a great deal of money on account of his confidence, and has lost it. The losing it was of course his own fault, for h might have sold while the shares were high, and before the bubble burst. But I am told that he does not take this view. He even holds Gen. Schenck morally responsible for his loss, and carries his resentment so far as to have declared that he would not speak to a member of his own family who should receive or recognize Gen. Schenck in any way. But why should we mind what men say who have lost their money and their temper ! There are Americans in London who think their country could be better served here by some one who should not be exposed to remarks of this kind But let us pay no attention to them. What I began to say was that Mr. Albert Grant had been unseated for corrupt practices. The corrupt practices at Kidderminster, however, consisted in promises to give entertainments to the voters, and had no connection with the Emma mine.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S LIFE. HIS FORMER GOOD FORTUNE-TEMPERATE TONE OF THE CATHOLIC ORGAN-QUIET RECEPTION OF THE

NEWS IN BERLIN. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BERLIN, July 16 .- During the French war the Germans were harassed by much anxiety about the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. They did not dread the fate of war so much as the chances of assassination; they derided the military valor but exalted the savage vindictiveness of the French. The Berlin press had copious warnings on the subject, and pious friends poured out counsel on the field itself. But it is a remarkable fact that the Emperor William has been fired at once, and Bismarck twice, and that in each case the miscreant was a German. It is just thirteen years last Tuesday since a young student, Beeker, tried by assassination to rob Prussin of her new King. This was before the latter had clearly marked out a line of royal policy, and before anything was known of his principles be-

youd the gossip, more or less exact, always in circulation about heirs apparent; but he was popularly believed to embody the spirit of reaction. Frederic William IV. was also a reactionist. But he was a weak man, whereas his brother was known to have a resolution as strong as his monarchical prejudices Fortunately the foolish student missed his man and the King was preserved for history.

With the particulars of the first attempt on Bismarek's life everybody is, I suppose, familiar. On the receipt of the news from Kissingen last Monday evening I involuntarily strolled along Unter den Linden, where, in front of the Cultus Ministry, the unlucky son-in-law of Carl Blind flashed his inaccurate shot at the head of Bismarck. The Prince had given offense to the friends of free institutions and parliamentary government. There are various ways of vindicating parliamentary government; and, in spite of the fact that the Prince was just back from victorious Sadowa, this foolish youth chose the method of assassination. The target stood firm. As the ball whistled by, Bismarck coolly swang his arm around, grasped the boy by the collar, and quietly gave him up to the next policeman. This occurred nearly in front of the Cultus Ministry. The wife of the Minister, Frau von Mithler, saw the affair from the window of the official residence; and, being a rather demonstrative person, she rushed down, threw

her arms around Bismarck's neck, and kissed him. The Germania, the Catholic daily here, had a very worthy article on the affair at Kissingen. It would have been impolitic, of course, to have had anything else, but the Germania is a remarkably violent and bloodthirsty sheet, and there was some curiosity to see how it would treat the matter. It is worth observing, by the way, that the Catholic press in general is not noted for the Christian meekness of its tone. It fights the battle of the soul, of course, but it fights with very carnal weapons. Well, in regard to the attempted assassination, the Catholic press, and for that matter the Catholic pulpit, was compromised not only by a general recklessness of language. but also by a series of vague but sufficiently direct hints about the tenure of Prince Bismarck's life. The Liberal press reproduced some of them yesterday. They are chiefly arguments to prove that the present movement against ultramontanism depends entirely on Bismarck, coupled with pious observations about the mortality of man. One bishop, I believe, went so far as to say that it was possible that the Chancellor be snatched way suddenly at any time. But this was properly taken at the time as impotent bluster. Catholic fanaticism has certainly created some regicides, and it seems now to be producing a scandalous violence of polemie; but all Catholics in Germany are by no means fanatics or assassins. The Germania does not conceal, nor try to diminish the significance of the fact that the assassin is a Catholic, and that religious fanaticism probably drove him to the attempt. At one time wild rumors were circulated here about

the probable extent of the plot or conspiracy. Berlin took the news quietly. Owing to the failare of the evening papers to publish it, those worthy burghers who remained at home during the evening slept soundly all night without knowing how thin a line separated them from a serious political crisis. But the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung printed the first dispatch on slips, so that the news was hawked about the streets during the evening. Little groups of men gathered here and there, but there was a strange absence of excitement. At some squares, as for instance Dörhofsplatz, there was cheering, and in some of the beer-houses and theaters the telegrams were publicly read amid general enthusiasm, but I saw nothing like the agitation of a great city. But then the court is away, and the weather is hot.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. MMLITEE APPOINTED TO REPORT THE PRO-GRAMME TO BE ADOPTED.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, July 29, 1874. A Committee, composed of one delegate from each State represented in the International Congress, has been appointed to prepare, under the presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in the proceedings of the body.

FORESTER'S FESTIVAL IN CANADA

Toronto, July 29 .- There is much festivity here to-day, owing to the opening of the Foresters' Fete and Jubilee. From an earlythour the Foresters have been arriving. There are five city lodges, numbering about 600 members, and the large accessions from the country, with the competing bands, made up a large street pageant. The fete opened to-day at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the cricket grounds by a contest between fife and drum bands for \$150 and a piece of plate. The jubilee will continue three days.

COLLISION ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAIL-WAY.

MONTREAL, July 29 .- The eastern train leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock last night ran into a freight train near Solxunte, 28 miles from Montreal, and was hadly telescoped, the two engines, a Puliman car, a mail car, and a brake van were smashed. The conductor and several other persons were injured, but no one was

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Montreal telegram of yesterday says that it has been raining heavy there since Monday. The Richelieu River rose about two feet on Tuesday night. The deal land between Richelieu and St. Lawrence ap-

Prof. Rawson of the Oriental Topographical Corps (American) is at Cyprus, making researches for Mr. di Cesnola. His dispatches state that Prof. Strong. Chairman of the Council of the Corps is at Ephesus and that the work of the latter in Egypt, Smai, Edom, Moab, Bashan, and Palestine has been remarkably successful. Prof. Strong is on his way home, and Prof. Rawson will return to tJerusalem to pursue investigations for the corps in geology and natural history. The dispatch confirms the death of Mr. Drake of the British Society, resulting from exposure to the majaria of the

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

INDICATIONS OF PEACEFUL INTENT. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Agent Haworth the Kiowa and Comanche Agency telegraphs, July 28, to the Commissioner of Indiau Affairs as follows:

A large number of Indians, who desire to rema A large number of indians, who desire to remain of riendly terms with the Government, are now encamped on Cache Creek, about 12 miles from the agency. Many more are reported coming in. The Apaches are encamped near the agency as are the Comanches, who are not on the plains, excepting the Peneteckas, who have gone to Wiehita, to be with Caddos. A number more Comanches are reported coming into the agency to remain penecable.

THE BODY OF MCDONNELL RECOVERED. from Fort Fetterman says that a scouting party from that Fort discovered and brought in the body of Michael McDonnell, who was killed on Box Elder Creek, 20 miles from there. OMAHA, Neb., July 29 .- A private telegram

FAILURE OF THE SECURITY COMPANY OF PHIL-ADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 .- A banking establishment occupying a marble palace on Chestnut-st. above Eighth, and making a profuse display of attractive signs on its big plate-glass windows to induce the unwary to deposit their surplus cash, was closed up by the Sheriff to-day, for failure to pay a debt of \$1,200 This concern was called the Security Company. It went nto operation a few weeks ago, and advertised exten sively in the city papers its readiness to transact business in banking, insurance, real estate, and stock. Harrison Grambo was announced as President, and Anthony M. Zane as Secretary. No other officers or directors were ever mentioned. Mr. Grambo, who failed in busi ness once before, obtained an old charter for a general banking concern called the Robert Morris Stock Company, and got the name changed to the Security Company. He agreed to pay \$300 a month for the room rented for the bank, and spent, it is said, over \$15,000 fit ting it up. What the assets and Habilities of the Company are is not known to-night, but it is believed that petther will prove to be heavy.

THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LIBEL SUIT. DISCONTINUANCE OF THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS URGED BY THE JUSTICE-MR. TILTON'S COUNSEL TO CONSULT WITH THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY-A

CONSULTATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The hed case of W. J. Gaynor, the newspaper reporter, against Theodore Tilton was called yesterday in the Third District Court, Brooklyn. complainant claimed that he was not acting in collusion with any one. Justice Riley suggested a discontinuance of the suit. The case was finally adjourned until Monday to enable Mr. Tilton's counsel to consult with the District-Attorney. The Investigating Committee held a consultation in the evening. No witnesses were examined. The second installment of F. B. Carpenter's statement refers mainly to the interview between Mr. Tilton and the

MR. TILTON'S EXAMINATION.

THE JUSTICE URGES A DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SUIT-THE CASE FINALLY ADJOURNED A FEW DAYS-HOW THE ARREST IS REGARDED ON BOTH

An unusually large crowd collected yesterlay morning in the Third District Court-room, in Adelphist., Brooklyn, where Judge Riley presides, to witness the preliminary proceedings in the case of liber against Theodore Tilton. At 10 o'clock every seat was occupied, and upon the arrival of the defendant soon after, in company with ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, the space around the Judge's bench and the aisle leading thereto were speedily thronged. It was a motley throng that filled the court-room, the auditors being drawn together, to all appearances, by that contagious curiosity which has been developed since the outbreak of the scandal. Several cases were heard and judgments given, and finally soon after 11:30 a. m. the name of William J. Gaynor was called, and in accordance with previous at rangement he was requested to retire to the private room, where it was proposed the case should be heard. Mr. Gaynor, however, desired the Judge to hear the ease in the Court room, and the defendant and the counsel, with a large body of reporters, returned. Meanwhil an earnest conversation had been conducted by Judge Riley, ex-Judge Morris, Mr. Gaynor, and others, of the withdrawal of the complaint was the subject. The latter expressed his determination to press the suit. and wished it understood that he had made the n advisedly, and should take no step backward. Judge

THE DISCUSSION IN COURT. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Gaynor having responded to their names, Judge Riley inquired of Mr. Morris, "What do you propose to do ! Have you any suggestion to make a relation to these proceedings I"

names, Judge Riley inquired of Mr. Morris. "What do you propose to do! Have you any suggestion to make in relation to these proceedings!"

Mr. Morris—Yes Sir, if your Honor pleases, I have some few objections. I have spoken to the complainant here, and asked him the question whether this complaint was made with the knowledge of or at the suggestion of the party alleged to have been libered, and I have been informed by him it is made solely upon his own responsibility, and entirely without the knowledge of the party in question. Now, your Honor is aware that in a complaint of this kind it is usually and properly made by the person alieged to have been libeled, or by some friend of the person, with the knowledge and assent of that person. It is certainly not in harmony with judicial procedure that a complaint of this nature should be made by a person who is a stranger, without the knowledge, privity, or consent of the party alleged to have been liquired, or without the knowledge or assent of any latimate friend of that party. And while Mr. Tilton is ready and willing to meet any charge that may be preferred against him, at any time and in any place, when properly presented, I submit that the forms of law and indicial procedure should not be called into requisition for the mere purpose of gratifying either idle curiosity or giving cheap notoricity to any person. Mr. Tilton comes here, of course, by a process of the Court which compels him, but I submit that, in view of the status of this case, whether the ends of justice do not suggest, or rather properly for judicial procedure suggest, that the matter end here. If your Honor should not come to a different conclusion, then I would suggest that the matter stand ever until Monday, and in the mean time I shall see the legal representative of the people of this exampty and a his view, as of course he has the sole charge and control of matters of this kind. I make this suggestion now at this stage of the propoenings, as I think it is proper I should.

Justice Riey—I th

mainly, that at any violation of the laws of the State, it is at the option of any member of a community to make a complaint against the violator of the law. I have come forward here simply as a member of the community. If this man is guilty of libel he has violated the laws of the State prescribe a punishment for it. I, as a member of the community, the laws of the State prescribe a punishment for it. I, as a member of the community commits murder and I am cognizant of the community commits murder and I am cognizant of the fact, it is my duty to make a complaint and have him brought to justice. If a member of the community commits murder and I am cognizant of the fact, it is my duty to bring him to justice. He is a violator of the law. If a man libels one of his fellow-citizens he violates the law as a murderer does or as a horse-talef, and it is my duty to bring him into court to answer for it. It may be a little unusual, if the Court pleases, to commence such proceedings in a court of this kind. It may be usual to let it go before the Grand Jury, where little is ever again heard of such cases. But I have a perfect right to have him preliminarily arrested and brought before your Honor. And it is his privilege here now to ask for an examination vector your Honor, it have a perfect right to have him preliminarily arrested and brought before your Honor. And it is his privilege here now to ask for an examination vector your Honor, it has a member of the community who is interested in the observance of the laws of the State, and I am here to see that the laws of the State are upned as a member of the community. I am in collusion with nobody; I have committed not the laws of the State, and I am here to see that the laws of the State are upned as a member of the community. I am in collusion with nobody; I have committed not the laws of the State, and I am here to see that the laws of the State and I as a member of the community have a right to come forward and ask that if the party be found guilty that he be punishe

come forward and ask that if the party be found gain;
Inthe be punished.

Mr. Morris—In regard to the statement made I must
distinctly deny that any law has been violated. I am
very glad to see that the complainant is so very anxious
to see the laws of the community upheld. Every good
eitzen is. But yet it must be perfectly manifest to your
Honor—it is certainly manifest to every one here—and
to every one in this entire community that this statement is not true. The motive is simply to gain noto-

Justice RHey-I don't see that the counsel has a right Justice RRey-I don't see that the counsel has a right to question his motives at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Morris-I submit that under the circumstance the course I have suggested ought to be taken, and it not I ask that the matter stand over until Monday. In the mean time I can consult with the legal representa

the mean time I can consult with the mean time I can consult with the time of the people.

Justice Riley-That is what I was going to suggest.

Justice Riley-That is what I was going to suggest.

Jam very sorry that the gentleman has not taken some tamer course than bringing it nere. However, as this is other course than bringing it nere. However, as this is other course than bringing it nere.

other course than bringing it here. However, as also before me, I propose to adjourn it.

Mr. Gaynor—I ask for an examination or that it be waived. If he asks an examination, I desire to have Mr. Beecher and all the other parties subpensed here.

Mr. Morris—I recommend that the case go over until Monday.

Justice Riley—Then we will let the matter stand over until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. After a few moments' interview in the private room.

Mr. Tilton and ex-Judge Morris entered the carriage in which they came and were driven away. The business of the Court was resumed, the number of spectators being greatly reduced. Mr. Gaynor stated later in the day that he understood perfectly what he was about, and had no idea of withdrawing the complaint. He was

and a wise thing. Mr. Gaynor published the following card in The Brooklyn Argus, repeating the statement which he made to a TRIBUNE reporter on Tuesday even

ing and in the court-room yesterday morning:

In reference to the arrest of Theodore Tilton, at my instance, yesterday, it is proper for me to say a word. I took the step absolutely of my own volition, instigated or advised thereto by no one. As a member of society, interested in the observance of the laws, I had a right to cause the arrest of Theodors Tilton for an alleged public offense. I did so. It was my own act, and it was entirely unknown to any person directly or indirectly connected with the journal on which I am employed.

Brooklyn, July 29, 1874. WILLIAM JAMES GAYNOR. STATEMENT OF S. D. MORRIS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called last evening upon Mr. Tilton's counsel, S. D. Morris, to get his views concerning the case against Mr. Tilton. Mr. Morris said he was unable to state whether or not the hearing would be carried through next Monday and the prosecution be pushed to the end. Of one thing he was absolutely sure, that Mr. Titton had nothing to do with the arrest, and knew nothing about it beforehand. Mr. Morris was unwilling to state for what reason he had expressed desire to consult with the District-Attorney before the

hearing was had, because he preferred not to discuss out of court a case in which he was engaged as counsel The trial could proceed without the District-Attorney taking any part in the proceedings. Whether that offcer would be brought into the case or not he was unable or unwilling to say. Of the motives of the complainant Gaynor, or if he were sincere in his declaration that he acted entirely alone in the step he took, Mr. Morris de tion that he had positive knowledge that Mr. Tilton had no previous knowledge of it.

COMMENTS ON THE SUIT.

Gen. Tracy, counsel for the Committee, and members thereof, were questioned yesterday as to the secret motives leading to this action. All denied that Mr. Beecher or his friends had aught to do with causing Mr. Tilton's arrest, and Gon. Tracy and Henry W. Sage ex pressed the opinion that Mr. Tilton had had himself arrested. The suspicion of collusion is based on the fact that Mr. Gaynor has expressed himself as hostile to Mr Beecher, and that members of The Argus staff two or three days ago announced that Mr. Tilton would be as rested. One of them even named the day on which the arrest would be made. The prominence of Mr. Maverice, the managing editor of The Argus, in the publica tion of Mr. Tilton's statement, and the connection of Mr. Gaynor with the same journal may have also led to this conclusion. Mr. Barnes, the proprietor, positively repudiated yesterday all previous knowledge

of Gaynor's action. Members of the Committee were earnestly inquiring of lawyers and others yesterday what would be the effect of such an inquiry in court, provided there should be actual collusion. Gen. Tracy expressed the opinion that the prosecutor must be the District-Attorney or his native, and such Mr. Gaynor does not pretend to be. It was the duty of the Judge to take cognizance of the fact of collusion and dismiss the case at once. An order of the Supreme Court could be obtained to show cause why the irregular proceeding should not be

Another gentleman argued that if no collusion were proved the case might be continued. If there were ac tual collusion undetected then there would be no prose cution. Mr. Tilton could admit the writing and publication of the alleged libels, and Mr. Gaynor could rest his case on that. Mr. Tilton could thereupon proceed to justify, and by introducing only such witnesses as he chose, put his case forward before a legal tribunal with out any testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf. The fear of collusion and such a result to the proceedings before Justice Riley was so great among Mr. Beecher's friends that one of the Committee said yesterday afternoon that he intended to move the Committee to disclain formally in a card to the public all responsibility for Mr.

MR GAYNOR'S RECORD.

Boston, July 29 .- A reporter of The Herald called at No. 8 Pemberton-square this morning to obtain some information about Wm. J. Gaynor, who caused the arrest of Mr. Tilton, and ascertained that he was formerly in the employ of C. W. Everett & Co., propri etors of the Merchants' Bureau for Collections, as attorney. It appears this firm hired Gaynor in the Fall of 1872, in Utica, N. Y., where he was employed as a law clerk on a salary of \$10 a week. Everett & Co. gave him about \$2,000 a year. Gaynor remained here until January, 1874, when, failing to give satisfaction, he was discharged. He next turned up as attorney for another collection firm at No. 22 School st., and immediately commenced an attempt, so Mr. Everett states, to ruin his (Everett's) business by sending letters to his client derogatory to him. Mr. Everett says some 600 such letters were sent out, specimens of which he has in his possession, and he declared every one of them to be possession, and he declared every one of them to be false. Gaynor brought suits against Everett, but did not carry any of them into court. In March last he went to New York or Brooklyn. Mr. Everett knew nothing of his alleged connection with The Brooklyn Argus except from hearsay. He did not think Gaynor was at all intimate with Gen. Butler, as has been reported, but knew he was an ardent supporter of that gentieman. Gaynor is 27 years of age.

MISS ANTHONY'S STORY. STATEMENT OF HER BROTHER, COL. ANTHONY OF

LEAVENWORTH. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 28 .- Col. Anthony, brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony, told the correspond ent of The Chicago Tribune to-day that he first heard the scandalous story from the lips of his sister in Washington about one year ago. Miss Anthony then told him that she was a guest in Tilton's house when a violent domestic scene occurred. She retreated to her own room to avoid it, and was presently followed by Mrs. The two women beited the door, placing the bedstead against it to keep Mr. Tilton on the outside Mr. Titton accused his wife of adultery with Beecher and she replied with the accusation that he had procured an abortion for a young lady of Brooklyn whom he had seduced, calling the lady by name. That night Miss Anthony and Mrs. Tilton slept together, and ing mental distress, imparted the secret of a guilty intrigue with Beecher. Miss Anthony asked her how she came to yield to Beecher's advances, and if he used force, to which Mrs. Tilton replied that no force was used, she yielding without knowing why she did so. She averred that Beecher treated her with the kindness he would a child. She resolved many times to yield no more, but as often her good resolutions failed. This is the whole substance of Miss Anthony's story as related to her brother. He is of the opinion that his sister wil not testify in the case unless compelled to do so in court.

THE COMMITTEE'S SESSION. NO WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The Investigating Committee held another ession last evening at the residence of Augustus M Storrs, at No. 34 Monroe-pince. There were present of the Committee Messrs, Storrs, Sage, Cleveland, and White. Mr. Claffin has been absent for the past two meetings. District-Attorney Winslow is at his residence at Bay Reige, and Mr. Tracy, one of the counsel, is a Long Branch. The session was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour. No witnesses were examined. There was an informal discussion of the case. The stenog rapher was present, but apparently his services were not called into requisition, as ne left the house a short time before the Committee adjourned. There was a discussion of some length between the mem bers on the various phases of the case, including the arrest of Mr. Titton. It is understood that this latter phase will not influence the Committee in any way in with which they have nothing to do, and will therefore take no official notice of it. It is likely that Mr. Beeche will appear before the Committee and testify either to night or to-morrow. When the Committee will close the investigation they have not yet determined.

After the separation of these members of the Com mittee, they manifested the utmost reluctance to give the least hint concerning the manner in which they had spent their time. When Mr. White was called upon at his residence, No. 210 Columbia Hights, he confessed that no witnesses had been examined, that the meeting was informal, baving been attended by only three of the Committee beside Mr. Storrs, and, finally, that the Committee would meet again at the usual time and place this evening.

MRS. TILTON'S TESTIMONY. HER SECOND STATEMENT NOT YET SUBMITTED.

Curiosity was excited yesterday as to the lady who was present at the meeting of the Committee Tues-day evening. When she left the house of Mr. Storrs she convinced that, however his motives might be criti-cised and himself abused, he had done the right thing went to Mr. Ovington's on Hicks-st., and from this cir cumstance she was thought to be Mrs. Tilton. It may be authoritatively stated, however, that Mrs. Tilton has not yet been before the Committee a second time. She does not expect to meet the Committee for several days. She is now in excellent spirits and good health, and ex presses the utmost coundence in the final result—that it will clear Mr. Beecher of all blame and exonerate her. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Edward J. Ovington at No. 148 Hights-st., Brooklyn, last evening, and the fol-

lowing conversation ensued:

lowing conversation casued:

Q. Has Mrs. Tilton testified before the Examining Committee! A. No. Sir. Many inferred that she was the lady who testified on Taesday evening, but on that evening Mrs. Tilton did not quit my house.

Q. What cansed the rumor that Mrs. Tilton was the lady who was before the Committee on that might! A. I don't know. I suppose it was because the witness returned to my house after her examination.

Q. Can you tell me who the witness was! A. I would do so with pleasure, but the Committee believe that it is important hot to divulce her name, and I have promised not to mention it to any one. I will say though that I don't consider that it would interest the public

any prominent part in the case.

Q. What did Mrs. Triton say when she heard that Mr.

WASHINGTON.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SECRET SERVICE. REPORT OF SOLICITOR WILSON REGARDING THE CON-NECTION OF THE BUREAU WITH THE SAFE BUR-GLARY-A REVIEW OF ITS HISTORY-THE EM-PLOYMENT OF OFFICERS FOR ILLEGITIMATE PUR-POSES CRITICISED - THE BUREAU IN REALITY UNAUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Washington, July 29.—Major Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, has finished the report of his investigation into the operations of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department and its alleged connection with the District safe burglary, and has laid the same before the Secretary. It covers 40 pages of foolscap, and while it does not have direct reference to the robbery which has excited so much attention throughout the country, it treats at length of the operations of Col. Whistley's bureau, going back to the time of its organization. The main object of the investigation was to ascertain the usefulness of the bureau to the Government and its efficiency in the detection of frauds, counterfeiting, &c. Tho safe burglary investigation will not in reality be finished until the Grand Jury has disposed of it, and it is probable that the Secretary will take no action on the present report of the Solicitor until the inquiry has been disposed of under the direction of the Attorney-General. Any other course, in the opinion of Secretary Bristow, would seem like anticipating the action of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury may not meet again until August 20; but, in any event, no plan for the change of the system will be adopted for the present. According to Mr. Wilson's report, the Secret Ser-

vice Division was created in 1860, its duties being manifold and varied. Congress made appropriation and the Secretary expended money for the detection of frauds, &c., as he saw fit. The first appropriation was made in 1860, and amounted to \$10,000. In 1863 the amount was increased to \$25,000; in 1864 to \$100,000; in 1867 to \$150,000, and for the present fiscal year \$125,000 has been appropriated. Since its organization the bureau has cost, irrespective of the sums expended by the Commissioners of Customs and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, over a million of dollars. The special duty assigned to the corps is the detection and prosecution of persons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, National bank notes and other securities of the United States. The Solicitor, it is understood, speaks in severe terms of the manner in which the corps has been used for other purposes than its legitimate calling, and favors some system whereby the duties of the officers shall be clearly defined. If his ideas and those of the Secretary prevail a system will be devised that will prevent the detective force from being employed in any Sanborn speculations and make it impossible for it to be used as a cover for any safe burglary. The force, in reality, was never authorized by law, but has grown, like many other divisions of the Treasury, into importance, without having any legal existence.

THE POSTAL CAR QUESTION.

THE MAGNITUDE TO WHICH THE SERVICE HAS GROWN-ITS WITHDRAWAL ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE -THE RIGHTS CLAIMED BY THE RAILROAD COM-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 29.—There is considerable con-

fusion in the public mind over what is known as the postal car question," which consists in requiring railway companies, in addition to carrying mail matter, to build, equip, and run cars to serve as post-offices, filled with clerks to make up and assort mails, instead of doing the work in the large cities as formerly, and by this means saving several hours in the delivery of mails in each city, and securing close connections all over the country with other railroads. The magnitude to which this has grown can be learned from the testimony of Mr. Bangs, Superintendent of the Postal Railway Service, before the Senate Committee, who said the effect of the trunk lines suspending the running of postal cars would be to force the Government, in the City of New-York, to hire three or four large warehouses to do mail distribution that they now do upon railway trains. Mr. Davis, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of the Post-Office Department, testifies that the effect of such discontinuance would be to throw into the principal post-offices such a mass of matter that they would have I dations for it. With the limited accommodations they have, they could not work a force sufficient to distribute in good time. It would involve very annoving delays.

The last annual report of the Postmaster-General

shows the extent to which this system of railway post-offices has been put into operation. The num ber of railway post-office lines in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, was 59, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad and steamboat roates, an increase of two lines and 749 miles over the preceding year. The number of clerks employed was 752, at an annual cost of \$941,000, an increase of 105 clerks and \$119,400. Upon 12,312 miles service is performed daily, upon 2,533 miles twice daily, upon 21 miles four times daily, equivalent in all to 17,463 miles each way daily. Counting all the lines both ways, the aggregate service is 34,925 miles daily. The total cost of transporting the mails on railroads is \$7.257,-196: cost of the post-office car service about \$500,000. Since this report was made a readjustment of pay has been made, which increases the aggregate paid about \$1,000,000, but, except in a few instances, does not reach the trouble. What the railroad companies now complain of is that Mr. Bangs, Mr. Davis, and the late Postmaster-General opposed paying the railroad companies beyond the present rates for this service and resisted the passage by Congress of a bill to provide that, where a company was not satisfied with the pay allowed by the Department, they could have the right to appeal to a jury or board of arbitration, who should decide what would be fair compensation; and it is because the Post-Office Department will not agree to this mode of settlement that Mr. Hinckley proposes to withdraw these cars on August 1, and have the question tested in the courts, whether parties furnishing traveling postoffices have the same rights as those who furnish stationary buildings. Should Mr. Hinekley make his word good, the question will be at once taken into court for adjudication, pending which it is probable the cars will be restored. There is a loud call among business people here

for better mail facilities to Philadelphia and New-York. A train from Philadelphia reaches here daily at 2 p. m., vet no mail or papers come till 6 p. m. A New-York train arrives at 4 p. m., but no mail tilk 6 p. m. No mail goes north from 8 a. m. till 9 p.m.; yet a train goes at 9.30 a. m., which gets to Phila-delphia and New-York before the train leaving delphia and New-York before the train leaving at 8 a.m. The railway companies say that, while the Department continues to pay everybody but them the customary prices for their labor, they will not extend the facilities now furnished at a loss.

DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR WILKESPARRE, PENN. WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 29 .- This mornng, at Jermyn, in this county, Alfred Green, superintendent of a coal mine, started between 4 and 5 o'clock to inspect the mine and see if it was free from gas, and that everything was all right, as was his regular cus before the miners entered for the day's work. He was accosted, while on his way, by three strangers, whe asked him for work. He replied that he had a full force, and did not need their services. They then drew revolvers, and fired nine shots at him, two of which took effect in his left shoulder and side. His cries and the report of the pistols attracted the attention of Robert Pierce and Edward McCracken, who came to his assistance. The ruffinst turated upon them, but Pierce drew a revolver and shot one of the strangers through the head, killing him instantly. The other two ran, but one of them was wounded before he got out of range. Mr. Green's wounds are pronounced daugerous, but not necessarily fatal. The assailant, who was killed, was unknown to all who viewed his corpee. A rumor reached here this evening that the man who was wounded had been captured, and that the exasperated miners and citizens of Jermyn had lynched him. accosted, while on his way, by three strangers, whe